

SOVIET-FRENCH PACT VOWS MUTUAL AID

Paris, Moscow Publish Treaty Text

(For text of treaty see page 3.)

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UP).—The Soviet Union and France published tonight the terms of a strong seven-point 20-year treaty of military and economic alliance binding themselves to fight on until Germany's complete defeat, to act together against any future German aggression and to cooperate economically after the war.

Signed at Moscow Dec. 10, during the visit of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to Marshal Joseph Stalin the treaty for the USSR is an important addition to her 20-year alliance with Great Britain and for France recognition as a rejuvenated world power.

Article I—The two countries will fight at the side of each other and the United Nations and will aid each other in this war by all means.

Article II—They will negotiate no one-sided agreement, armistice or peace treaty with any German regime.

Article III—After the war the USSR and France will act jointly to eliminate any new threat from Germany and to hinder all attempts to make new German aggression possible.

Article IV—If either power finds itself involved in hostilities as the result of German aggression or as the result of Article III the other power will give at once all help in its power.

Article V—The two nations will conclude no alliance or take part in any coalition aimed at one of the two nations.

* Article VI—The two countries undertake to render each other all possible economic aid after the war to facilitate and hasten their reconstruction.

Article VII.—The treaty does not affect obligations previously assumed by either power toward third countries by virtue of treaties already published.

TO BE RATIFIED

The treaty becomes effective upon the exchange at Paris as soon as possible of the necessary formal ratifications. It remains in force for 20 years thereafter, and if not denounced on one year's notice or less at the end of its 19th year it will remain in effect indefinitely, barring denunciation by one year's notice.

Signatories to the treaty are Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister who accompanied de Gaulle to Moscow and Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov, and they are named as the plenipotentiaries who agreed on it.

Called formally a treaty of mutual aid, the treaty specified in its preamble:

"The presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the provisional government (of France) in the firm resolution to wage war against Germany to a victorious end and convinced that once victory is achieved the establishment of peace on a stable basis and its maintenance for a durable future will require as conditions the existence of close collaboration among all the United Nations, determined to collaborate in order to create an international system of security which must allow the effective maintenance of general peace and must guarantee harmonious development of relations between nations.

Nazis Gain in Luxembourg Blow

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UP). — The first major German counter - offensive of the battle of the Rhine blazed along 75 miles of the western front today.

Under powerful tank and infantry thrusts the U.S. First Army's line bent back two and one-half miles into Belgium while two enemy spearheads re-invaded Luxembourg and drove to within 16 miles of Luxembourg-City.

(CBS correspondent Richard C. Hottelet reported from the First Army front that scores of parachutists were dropped behind the American lines to snarl communications in advance of the attack, which was launched with a "number" of tank and infantry divisions. A Blue Net-

work broadcast said that German prisoners had been inflamed with the slogan "Paris by Christmas.")

Allied Headquarters sources declared that Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt was throwing all of his resources into the drive which, if it failed to dislodge the Allied armies from their foothold in the Reich's main defenses, might easily end in a costly Nazi defeat.

There were indications that the concentration of power against the First Army was made at the expense of defenses on the Saar and Rhine Palatinate fronts. U.S. Third Army troops, advanc-

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Battle for Budapest—Red Army forces tighten their noose on Budapest, seizing Mogyoro, six miles to the northeast. Other Soviet troops captured the important rail junction of Putnok, 75 miles northeast of the capital. Defending Nazis were resisting fiercely as the Soviets strengthened a 50-mile siege arc around the two-thirds encircled city.

Ward Defiance Like Lewis' Strike--WLB

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Mayor Assures City of Meat

Thanks Butcher Local For Promise of Aid

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Budapest Escape Cut

Red Army Seizes Key Rail Junction

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China C.P. Discloses Deadlock

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Ward Defiance Like Lewis' Strike--WLB

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UP).—In a statement apparently preparing the people for government seizure of strike-bound Montgomery Ward and Co., stores, War Labor Board public member Frank P. Graham tonight charged that the company's defiance of WLB directives was as menacing to national war policies as the United Mine Workers "four reprehensible strikes" in 1943.

The company is refusing to obey WLB maintenance of membership and wage directives in Detroit and six other cities. The board has given it until midnight tomorrow to comply or face government seizure.

Graham emphasized that Ward defiance comes as thousands of members of the CIO United Auto Workers, "who make bombers, tanks and other implements of war in the very center (Detroit) of the arsenal of democracy," are preparing to take a referendum on reaffirmation or withdrawal of their no-strike pledge.

"Let it be known throughout the land that the American policy will not tolerate the overthrow of the no-strike policy during the war or the assaults by Montgomery Ward against the established war policies of the nation for economic stabilization," he said.

Calling the UMW and Ward cases "the two main assaults against the national war policies of the great American home base" whose huge production is "necessary for winning the war on all the battle fronts of the world," Graham said:

'EPIDEMIC POSSIBILITIES'
"Montgomery Ward defiance of the government, with its already epidemic possibilities for defiance by corporations and strikes by unions, again forces a patient and reluctant government to meet the issue in a most critical hour."

This was tantamount to an ultimatum to the company to accept the WLB edict or have its properties seized.

It also put Congress on notice that the agency is not acting by indirection.

Graham, who wrote the board's maintenance of membership policy, called for public opinion to back the WLB against these "pattern-makers of defiance and obstruction" because "it is part of our historic Americanism to accept the decisions of the umpire."

"Montgomery Ward would have us return to a policy which would make paramount a disruptive internal conflict between capital and labor above the global conflict between the United Nations and the Axis powers," he said. "For the WLB to sidestep this issue would undermine the foundations supporting the gigantic American production for winning the war."

Montgomery Ward cannot establish the sovereignty of the corporation over the nation in the midst of a war for the security of free institutions, unions and all our free institutions.

"The critical needs of the war demand that the ultimate showdown between the corporation and the government, patient to the point of hazard for the war effort, be delayed no longer."

DEFENDS MAINTENANCE
He defended maintenance of membership as the substitute which prevented nationwide conflict over

the open and closed shop. He said that under it "the employer has the right to hire, fire and direct the working force, no new employee has to join the union to get a job, no old employee has to join to keep his job, if already in the union a member has 15 days within which to get out and keep his job."

The company has until tomorrow night to comply with directives in Detroit, Chicago (printing plant and display factory), Jamaica, N.Y., Denver, Colo., St. Paul, Minn., San Rafael, Calif., and Portland, Ore.

TWU National Board Asks Delaney Ouster

A demand for the removal of John H. Delaney as chairman of New York City's Board of Transportation was issued yesterday by the general executive board of the CIO Transport

Workers Union which charged him with "dictatorial and disruptive actions" in connection with negotiations covering 32,000 workers on the city's transit system.

The board, concluding a three-day session in New York, adopted a resolution scoring Delaney's attitude toward the union's New York Local 103, and placed the entire TWU membership on record behind the local's request that Mayor LaGuardia appoint impartial arbitrators to pass on demands for wage adjustments and improvement in working conditions that Delaney has refused to consider.

Michael Quill, TWU president, presided at the IEB meeting. Delaney's attitude, the union board said, constitutes "a menace to the efficient and uninterrupted operation of the city-owned transit system and a threat to the necessary cooperation of management, labor and government for effective prosecution of the war and for constructive postwar planning."

The board urged that all other unions and the public in general join the demand for Delaney's ouster and for impartial arbitration of pending transit system demands.

Earlier, the board adopted a resolution reaffirming its no-strike pledge and pledging full support to CIO President Philip Murray in combatting what was termed "a plot by those who seek to undermine CIO's no-strike pledge through reservations and exceptions and through double-talk and double-dealing."

Soviets Mark 20 Yrs. Of Radio in USSR

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (UP).—The newspaper *Izvestia*, on today's 20th anniversary of the start of radio broadcasting in the Soviet Union, reported that the most powerful radio station in the world has been operating in the east since autumn, 1942.

Simultaneously, it was pointed out that the Moscow radio broadcasts daily in 28 foreign languages and 70 languages spoken in the Soviet Union. There are 14 newscasts and 18 musical programs daily.

Throughout the Soviet Union there are 2,000 regional stations and more than 70,000 relay points.

IWO Giving \$1,000 to Negro Women Group

The National Council of the International Workers Order has agreed to give \$1,000 to the National Council of Negro Women to equip an International Room in the latter organization's new national headquarters in Washington. The Council also announced that the general secretary, Max Bedacht, is now a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples. The fee for life insurance is \$500.

Mayor Assures City Of Yule Meat Supply

As the threat of a meat strike waned with the approach of Thursday's conference of government officials, meat retailers, consumers and labor spokesmen in Washington,

Mayor LaGuardia assured New Yorkers that they will eat meat during the holiday season, come what may.

Speaking to his weekly WNYC radio audience yesterday, he said that as far as he was concerned there is no threat of a "holiday" threatened by butchers in ten thousand stores.

"The people of New York City are going to get meat," he said. "That is the responsibility of the U. S. Government and also my responsibility."

He appealed to the retail butchers who, he said, "have been badly advised," adding that when they have decided to keep their shops open "we can see what should be done about improving conditions."

LaGuardia described the butchers as having legitimate grievances but pointed out that greater vigilance in refusing to pay above ceiling prices could have averted the situation. Seventy-seven wholesalers have just received summonses for meat overcharges, he said.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, Local 623, got a big hand from him for its constructive role in the situation.

The Mayor read a letter the union sent its members, and pointed out that the union is making preparations for cutting and selling meat should the strike take place. The union has also asked its salesmen-members not to deliver any

tongue or corned beef sold above ceiling prices.

The Mayor was scheduled to meet with the Joint Emergency Meat Committee composed of representatives of dealer, labor, consumer groups.

Other points in the Mayor's talk included:

1. A sidetracking of criticism on his plan to rehabilitate tenements while housing projects are being erected.

2. Mention that the Health Insurance Plan is progressing and that there was a successful meeting with the presidents of the five medical societies of the city.

3. A request for more flexibility in OPA regulations around the poultry shortage. Poultry should be commandeered from all over the country, and not only from the Maryland area, he said.

Women's ALP Group Meets Tonight

A Women's Committee for Political and Legislative Action of the New York County of the American Labor Party will be held tonight (Monday) at the Essex House. Invitations have been sent to women active in many fields of civic and social endeavor.

Miss Clare Brown, acting secretary of the committee, announced that Daniel P. Woolley, Regional Price Administrator, would speak to the group.

Miss Verda Barnes, director of the Women's Division of the CIO PAC, and member of the executive committee of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, will also speak.

Woll Backs Churchill Stand On Greece, Attacks USSR

(Reprinted from late edition of *The Worker* yesterday)

By GEORGE MORRIS
The Commodore Hotel conference of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs yesterday was turned into an attack upon Dumbarton Oaks, denunciation of the Soviet Union and justification of British policy in Greece.

The sponsoring organization consists of AFL officials and Liberal Party leaders.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, advertised as speaker, declined the invitation on the eve of the conference. The only CIO member still listed among the conference luncheon guests was Samuel Wolchok, president of the United Retail and Wholesale Workers, who is currently busy violating the no-strike pledge.

The conference adopted a resolution proposed by its "political committee" which is composed entirely of Liberal Party adherents. It started by "wholeheartedly" endorsing the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and finished with a whole series of attacks upon its most basic provisions. "Excessive dominance" by the four great powers and limitation of membership to only "peace-loving" nations, are among the principal objections. The resolution further demands "not the rule of force but the rule of law" adopted through what it considers "collective consideration and democratic decision."

The real authority of this collection of social democrats, AFL top family reactionaries, Trotskyites, Lovestonites and other anti-Sovieters, proved to be Raphael Abramovitch, emigre Russian Menshevik who has been the center of anti-Soviet intrigues since 1917. He summarized the conference by giving it a "theoretical" ground. Abramovitch

drew the conclusion that Socialists must not unite with Communists anywhere in the world. The Socialists in European lands who are joining with Communists in resistance movements and liberation governments, he denounced as "Communist dominated."

The Abramovitch speech climaxed a "discussion on William Green's address stating why AFL refuses to send delegates to the London Congress of Labor and wants a "soft-peace." Among the others who "discussed" to lead up the Abramovitch theses were Ralph Bates, who viciously attacked the role of Communists in the Spanish civil war and Max Eastman the Trotskyite, who said the birth of the Soviet

Union was a liability to world labor.

Mathew Woll, vice-president of the AFL and head of its international policy and postwar committee, delivered the principal address, which professed to champion the cause of the "small nations."

After reading several pages of denunciation of the Soviet Union by picturing it as "imperialistic" in the Baltics, Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary, he digressed from his text to say that he "wondered" what *The Worker* will say about him.

Woll then shifted to conditions in Belgium and Greece to side with Churchill against Communists. Following the speech by Woll, John L. Childs, chairman of the Liberal Party, who presided in the morning and Robert T. MacIver, of Columbia, similarly started with praise for Dumbarton Oaks and then attacked the fundamental points.

Sir Norman Angell, 1933 Nobel peace prize winner, complained that liberals have been too critical of British departures from the Atlantic Charter but have not done enough against the Soviet Union.

David Dubinsky, the executive vice-president of the conference, presiding at the luncheon, took a dig at the Soviet Union on Poland, and complained that "the most steadfast friends" were not rising to power in Europe's liberated lands. Senator Ball of Minnesota, whose popularity the conference apparently seeks to exploit, gave his audience no comfort in what he said. He saw Dumbarton Oaks as a big advance over past security policy, and concluded with the warning that "our conception of justice, of what is right and what is wrong, is not always the same as those of other peoples."

TWU Lauds Policy Of State Department

Endorsement of American State Department policy supporting self-government for liberated countries was voted yesterday by the international executive board of the CIO Transport Workers Union, in session in New York.

Landing Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius for his declarations, the board added:

"We demand that the British government cease and desist from its misguided and ruinous attempt to dictate to the Greek people by force of arms to accept a government that is contrary to the needs and wishes of a free and independent nation."

Steel Local Scores Guffey on State Dep't

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 17.—Bethlehem CIO steel workers have wired Sen. Joseph Guffey (R-Pa.) protesting his position against Roosevelt's appointments in the State Department.

The wire sent by Local 2598 said that his stand was "aiding foes of international collaboration and anti-Roosevelt intrigues. The Senator who voted against the six appointments as a bloc, switched his vote on Archibald MacLeish, appointed to the cultural and public relations post."

Parleys Failed, Says Mao Tse-tung

By United Press

Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, was quoted Sunday by the Yen-an (Chinese Communist) radio as saying that negotiations between the Communists and the Chungking government

had not "attained the least result." Mao called upon the Chinese people in the Chungking-controlled areas to support "democratic patriotic movements" against the "reactionary authorities."

The Communist leader, in an address Friday before the Second People's Congress at Yen-an, further asserted that there was little hope of accomplishing the desired unity in China by negotiation.

He accused the Chungking regime of "defeatism" and "obstinacy in holding to one-party dictatorship," and appealed to the people of China to demand a national convention of all parties in order to secure a "democratic coalition government."

Mao said that the sole task of the Chinese people is to cooperate with the Allies to overthrow the Japanese invaders and that the task of the Chinese people in 1945 is to "rise as one man to demand that the Kuomintang authorities change their present policy so that a dem-

ocratic coalition government can be set up."

SEEKS COALITION GOVT

"As soon as there emerges a Chinese central coalition government which really puts democracy into practice and can mobilize and unify all anti-Japanese forces in China, the anti-Japanese war of resistance and the liberation of the Chinese people will come very quickly," Mao was quoted as saying.

Commenting on the American landings on Leyte and other military successes, Mao warned against allowing the Japanese to score further gains in a divided China.

"The Japanese invaders will certainly resort to stratagems to induce capitulation of the Chinese government through China's capitulators," he said.

Mao claimed that the Yen-an regime alone had carried out the principles advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the revolution of 1911 for the creation of a "new democracy."

He added the Communists had been able to unite people of all walks of life into a "heroic army which had shattered all enemy offensives" and now was about to launch a counter-offensive "to recover vast lost territory."



Mao Tse-tung

Gain on Mindoro; Luzon Blockaded

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Dec. 17 (UP).

—U. S. doughboys, supported by the most sustained carrier-borne air attacks in history, pushed the Japanese back from the coast of southwestern Mindoro today in advances of almost 10 miles along a broadening invasion front only 150 miles south of bomb-battered Manila.

[American naval aircraft, virtually blockading the Japanese-held northern Philippines island of Luzon with the longest sustained carrier-borne air assault in history, have sunk or damaged 65 Japanese vessels and destroyed or damaged more than 445 enemy planes in three days, it was disclosed today.]

Headquarters disclosed that the American invaders, who already have seized the town of San Jose and its nearby airfield, were commanded by Brig. Gen. William C. Duncel, 51, of Tibbitha, Va., who, although wounded slightly in the

arm and hand during Japanese air attacks while en route to Mindoro, plunged ashore with his men Friday morning.

Dispatches revealed that the Americans were fanning out along a "broad front" in southwestern Mindoro.

MacArthur announced that the Japanese, taken by surprise, were offering only "negligible" resistance to the Americans who seized San Jose, a sugar town without difficulty.

At San Jose the Americans were in position to drive deeper into the island along a railroad running up into the mountains as well as southeast along the plantation railroad to other airfields between San Jose and Mangarin Bay.

Budapest Noose Tightens; Slovakia Escape Cut Off

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UP).—Red Army shock troops captured another fortified stronghold within Budapest's inner defense belt today, seizing the suburban town of Mogyorod, six miles northeast of the Hungarian capital in renewed thrusts that tightened a 50-mile

siege arc around the two-thirds encircled city.

Other Soviet forces scored a signal success 75 miles northeast of Budapest meanwhile, by capturing the important rail junction of Putnok, three and one-half miles from the Czechoslovak border and 21 miles northwest of Miskolc, sealing the railroad escape route for possibly thousands of enemy troops holding out in the Bukk mountain mining area.

Advancing on a 60-mile front northwest, north and northeast of Miskolc, troops of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian army also captured more than 40 other Hungarian towns and settlements and pressed a two-pronged drive from the southeast and southwest against the vital Hungarian-annexed rail city of Kassa (Kosice).

OTHER GAINS TOO

Malinovsky's troops, Moscow said, captured 1,150 German and Hungarian prisoners in the Miskolc area for a 12-day total of more than 13,000.

While Red forces in Budapest's inner-defense belt stormed through powerful enemy fortifications to win Mogyorod, other elements of the 2d Army seized several other important strongholds northeast of Budapest, Moscow said.

Berlin said the gains were made by troops who Friday opened the two-mile wide entrance to the Bratislava plain with the capture of the Czechoslovak town of Sahy (Ipolyzag), 36 miles northwest of Budapest.

Bratislava, capital of the puppet axis state of Slovakia, lies 84 miles west of Sahy, and Vienna 116 miles west.

Meanwhile, indications multiplied that Russia's Baltic armies soon may launch the first blows of the Soviet winter campaign by striking in the Latvian triangle where 30 German divisions are compressed.

Faenza Falls to New Zealanders

ROME, Dec. 17 (UP).—New Zealand troops of the British Eighth Army have captured the town of Faenza on the Rimini-Bologna highway, it was announced today.

After capturing the town, which the Germans have defended bitterly for weeks, the New Zealanders pushed three miles beyond along the highway toward Imola. Imola, 8½ miles northwest of Faenza and 20 miles southeast of Bologna, lies at the intersection of the highway and a road running southwest through the Apennines into central Italy.

Ehrenburg on Democracy

MOSCOW, Dec. 16.—In an indirect reference to the crises in Italy and Greece, Ilya Ehrenburg, foremost Soviet writer, in an article for Pravda said that the Red Army has proved what it means by the word "liberate" and that the Poles, Norwegians, Serbs and Slovaks know this meaning.

"We shall not replace fascism with semi-fascism," Ehrenburg said. "We are liberating."

The writer defined democracy as "a daughter of the people and not a haughty, unapproachable lady admired from afar."



Armistice Negotiations Quiet Athens Fighting

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (UP).—A 24-hour lull in the fighting between the British and the Greek ELAS units continued throughout the city today and there were indications that ELAS forces were withholding fire

deliberately until the outcome of armistice negotiations became known.

The lull began Saturday with the exchange of armistice messages.

EAM leaders expressed willingness on Saturday to have the ELAS evacuate the Athens-Piraeus area, but insisted on a new national government, a purge of all the traitors, complete disarmament of the quisling security battalions, plus the removal of the right-wing Mountain Brigade from the Athens area.

Gen. Scobie replied that the ELAS must itself disarm. But British government authorities were reported favorable to a plan whereby the Greek King George, now in London, would abdicate in favor of a regent. The most likely candidate is the progressive Bishop, Demasminos.

The lull in the fighting originated on the ELAS side, for the British have been engaged in nothing more than holding actions in Athens proper for several days.

RAF planes, however, again strafed the Athens radio transmitter, which was being used by the EAM after ELAS forces gained control of the Athens radio several days ago.

The British also continued action to clear the nearby Athens port of Piraeus, advancing northwest of Katella Hill, captured Saturday.

As a result the British have been able to move some vehicles through Piraeus, although land forces on the Peninsula have not yet completed

a junction with other ground troops advancing northwards.

Scobie revealed that British Indian troops at the town of Kloneri, on the Gulf of Patras north of Patras town, were withdrawn by sea following an ELAS attack two days ago.

Canterbury Dean Hits Churchill on Greece

"Perilously fascist"—that's how the Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson described Churchill's policy in Greece on Saturday.



The Dean said: "By taking over and using concentration camps in Greece and police organized by the Nazis, and by seizing and thrusting into these camps anyone showing left-

Dean of Canterbury wing tendencies, he (Churchill) has followed perilously in the fascist line."

Rottee Arrested

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UP).—Lucien Rottee, alleged former director general of Vichy's Police Intelligence Service and who reportedly was responsible for the prosecution of 75,000 Parisian patriots during the occupation, has been arrested at Bordeaux, it is disclosed today.

20-Year Treaty Signed by Molotov and Bidault

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UP).—Text of the French Soviet treaty as broadcast by the Moscow and Paris radios and recorded by the United Press:

A treaty of mutual aid between the USSR and the French Republic: The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR and the French Provisional Government, in firm resolution to wage war against Germany to a victorious end and convinced that once victory is achieved the establishment of peace on a stable basis and its maintenance for a durable future will require as conditions the existence of close collaboration among all the United Nations;

Determined to collaborate in order to create an international system of security which must allow effective maintenance of general peace and must guarantee harmonious development of relations between nations.

"The two states, desirous of confirming the mutual obligations re-

sulting from an exchange of letters Sept. 20, 1941, relating to joint action in pursuing the war against Germany, by conclusion of an alliance between France and the USSR, assured they are conforming to the interests and desires of the two peoples, as well as to the exigencies of war and needs of peace and economic reconstruction, and acting in complete conformity with steps which are intended to be taken by the United Nations, have resolved to conclude a treaty to that effect and have designed as plenipotentiaries the following:

For the provisional government of the French Republic—Georges Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs. For the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR—Molotov, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

These plenipotentiaries, having had full powers recognized in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I: Each of the high con-

tracting parties will continue to fight at the side of the other and of the United Nations until final victory over Germany. Each of the high contracting parties will undertake to render aid and assistance to the other in this struggle by all means at its disposal.

Article II: The high contracting powers will not enter one-sided negotiations with Germany either to conclude any agreement, armistice or peace treaty with the Hitler government or with any other government or authority created in Germany with the aim of prolonging or maintaining the German policy of aggression.

Article III: The high contracting powers at the end of the present conflict with Germany will undertake jointly all measures necessary to eliminate any new threat from Germany and to hinder all attempts which might make new aggression on the part of Germany possible.

Article IV: In the event of either of the contracting parties finding itself involved in hostilities with Germany as the result of aggression by Germany or as the outcome of Article Three above, the other contracting party will render it immediately all help and assistance in its power.

Article V: The high contracting powers undertake not to conclude any alliance or take part in any coalition directed against one of the parties.

Article VI: The high contracting parties undertake to render each other all possible economic assistance after the war in order to facilitate and hasten the reconstruction of the two countries and contribute to the prosperity of the world.

Article VII: The present treaty in no way affects obligations previously assumed by the high contracting powers toward third countries by virtue of treaties already published.

The present treaty, of which the Soviet and French versions are equally valid, will be ratified and instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Paris as soon as possible.

It will become effective from the time of the exchange of instruments of notification and will remain in force for a period of 20 years. If one year or less before the expiration of this period the treaty has not been denounced by one or the other of the contracting parties, it will remain in force for an unlimited period, each contracting party being able to terminate it by a declaration to that effect, giving one year's notice of the extermination.

In pursuance whereof the plenipotentiaries above mentioned signed the present treaty and affixed thereto their seals. Made in Moscow in two copies Dec. 10, 1944.

(Signed) BIDAULT.
MOLOTOV.

Protests Mount Against Churchill Policy in Greece

From Boston to San Francisco, all America is up in arms against British intervention in Greece. Telegrams keep pouring in to the State Department expressing approval of its policy of non-interference while protests flood Prime Minister Churchill and the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the U. S.

The Reading, Pa., AFL Federated Trades Council, the Northampton County, Pa., Industrial Union Council, the South Jersey Industrial Union Council, and 50,000 Philadelphia region members of CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers have backed the State Department's "hands off" policy and denounced Prime Minister Churchill's stand.

From Boston comes word that six top officials of AFL building service, dressmakers, longshore, cooks, teachers and Womens Trade Union League locals have urged Secretary of State Stettinius to "use your good offices to prevail upon our British ally to cease their policy of interference."

In New York the Artists League of America, American Youth for Democracy and Edmund L. Rice, regional director for New Jersey and Greater New York of the CIO Mine Mill and Smelter Workers have swelled the impressive list of organizations and individuals acting in defense of Greek patriots.

The Greater Newark Industrial Union Council, after wiring Stettinius and Halifax, voted to send a cable to the British Labor Party congratulating "those members who have condemned the British government's action against the Greek patriots and who are fighting for

the right of the Greek people to select their own government."

Chicago AFL painters, CIO transport and auto workers have registered their protest, as has CIO United Auto Workers local 155, representing 14,000 war workers in Detroit.

Writing in the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's official organ, The Dispatcher, published in San Francisco, president Harry Bridges said:

"Both Churchill and the Greeks need all the help we can give them right now and in the future, and we need to give them help in the interest of our future; but the longer Churchill fools around trying to bolster with bullets a Greek government that the people don't want, the more he turns away the help of all who want to see Britain get a fair shake after the war, and we do."

The Barth local of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers wired Halifax that the British Government's "action against Greek patriots weakens struggle of United Nations against common foe."

At a meeting under the auspices of the Communist Political Association of Springfield, Mass., 350 people pledged their "support to the EAM people's movement fighting for democracy in Greece."

U. S. Tells Yanks In Greece 'Hands Off'

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (UP).—Brig. Gen. Perciv L. Sadler, head of U. S. Relief Units in Greece, told correspondents today that Americans here were under strict orders not to become engaged in military operations or take any action which "could possibly be interpreted as intervention in Greek political affairs."

"American personnel assigned to my organization, including their equipment and vehicles, are concerned with relief and rehabilitation only," he said.

All U. S. relief workers have been ordered to remain off the streets except when engaged in official duties "within the scope of our directives" Sadler said.



Back from a two-month tour of the China-Burma-India war theatre, film star Pat O'Brien is shown as he arrived at LaGuardia Field after giving 86 shows for the boys.

Southerners Rally Behind Mrs. Taylor

A delegation of prominent Southerners is being sent to Gov. Chauncy Sparks and Attorney General William N. McQueen, of Alabama, to urge speed in the promised investigation of the Abbeville rape case, it was announced here yesterday by the Provisional Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Reay Taylor.

Mrs. Taylor, Negro wife and mother, who was abducted on Sept. 3, last by a gang of white youths near Abbeville, Ala., stripped of her clothing and raped, has pleaded in vain for official recognition of her case.

The Alabama Chapter of the Southern Conference has also sent Gov. Sparks a letter outlining facts in the Taylor case and requesting him "to use the power of your high office to see that complete justice in this case is expedited," that "the court indict and punish those guilty of the crime" and that "repetition of such acts be effectively discouraged."

The letter to the Governor, signed

by Mrs. Pauline Thomas Dobbs, executive secretary, Alabama Chapter, makes the following specific charge: "The Nazi-like abduction and raping of Mrs. Taylor . . . constitutes a serious damage to our war effort. An act like this is bound to lower the morale of the Negro people and to precipitate distrust and hatred among our people. If allowed to go unnoticed this outrageous crime will loosen harsh criticisms upon the state of Alabama and will threaten the entire cultural and economic development of our state."

The Daily Worker, in the meantime, in cooperation with New York Negro newspapers, is sponsoring a mass meeting on the Abbeville rape case for next Friday night at the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Wallace Surveys Postwar Trade Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UP).—Vice President Henry A. Wallace may know before Christmas whether he will stay around after Jan. 20, when he formally relinquishes his office and help President Roosevelt plan for 60,000,000 postwar jobs, as he would like to do.

He expects to discuss his future role with Mr. Roosevelt within the next few days.

The one-time Iowa farm boy epitomized his desires and philosophy in an interview in which he said that the standard of living domes-

tically depends on a realistic expansion of U. S. trade throughout the world with a consequent rise in the world standard of living.

Mindful that some congressional critics contend that international trade collaboration will lower the American standard of living, Wallace said that quite the contrary would be the case.

He added that after the first war the Republicans pursued an "unrealistic" trade expansion policy by exporting freely and giving credit freely while erecting prohibitive tariff barriers which banned imports and thereby cut creditor nations off from any hope of paying their debts.

BOUND TO FAIL

That situation was bound to explode, he said. The Republicans, he said, shipped more to the rest of the world than they received, at the ultimate expense of the American people. This time, he asserted, the country must pursue a realistic policy in which the necessary trade balances must be established.

He believes that exporting to even the so-called backward areas of the world can be made a good business with payments being made in untapped resources or with credits amortized over a long period.

He said there are lots of ways to build up dollar credits for other nations and that he had been working and figuring on different methods.

Ask Negro on Baltimore Body

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Urging that the present vacancy on the Baltimore Housing Authority be filled by a true representative of the people of Baltimore, a delegation from civic, Negro and labor groups visited Mayor McKeldin to propose Alexander J. Allan.

Mr. Allan has received wide recognition as industrial secretary of the Urban League.

His recent appointment as executive secretary of the League was confirmation, the Committee pointed out, of his ability. The committee emphasized that Allan had worked on housing reports for the Baltimore area.

New York Schools:

Johnny Student Needs More Teachers

By LOLA PAINE

Johnny Student is sitting in class like a sardine in a can today because there aren't enough teachers to give him the individual attention he can get in a roomier, less crowded class.

At the same time the City Board of Education is proud to announce—in the newly issued Children's Budget—that it is spending \$17,000,000 less than it did in 1938, and that during the past five years it dropped 5,000 teacher positions. Teachers died, resigned and retired, the Board said.

Nope, no jobs open, the Board implied. When they leave, they take their jobs with them. No need to refill them, not enough students. Low birthrate, you know? Yes, we know, 1,400 teachers left the system last year. Yes, 100 resigned teachers have applied for reinstatement but Superintendent Wade has done nothing about it.

As in the case with overcrowded classes, on the one hand the Board gives the shush-shush to parents, teachers and community. On the other hand it's frantically trying to do a patchwork job by its disgraceful use of substitute teachers.

SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS

Cold facts reveal that for the month of October there were 5,200 substitute teachers on the payroll—amounting to about one-sixth of the entire teaching staff in New York City. This is outrageous from every point of view interested in stabilizing the teacher situation in the City schools.

The CIO Teachers Union and other organizations say that the Board should appoint at least 1,000 regular teachers from among these subs, since the teacher shortage is actually an artificial one, created by the Board's stubbornness in making appointments.

But the Board, standing by its statement that "fewer teachers are needed," turned a flip-flop. First

it gave more than 1,000 emergency examinations for more substitutes—which, in itself, admitted the need for more teachers. Then, a little later, it announced in the Children's Budget that before March, 1945 we can look forward to a drop of 500 teachers in the elementary schools, 238 in the senior highs and 104 in the vocational highs! What kind of reasoning is this?

REGULARS NEEDED

The Board's use of substitute teachers is shameful in light of the great need for regular appointments. These substitute teachers know they can do an important job. They have studied long and hard to equip themselves to guide young people. They deserve permanent status.

The Board's use of substitutes—at less pay, no tenure, no vacation and no sick leave—is a cold cash deal comparable to the policy of those business firms which try to keep a cheap labor force hanging around.

Three bills to help solve the substitute teacher problem were passed by the State Legislature last session, although they were vetoed by Gov. Dewey. Times are changing and there's a better chance of legislation solution this year, but the Board of Education hasn't budged yet.

OBSTINATE BOARD

The Board's obstinacy in refusing to make regular appointments is bearing damaged fruit as far as the school system is concerned. When the fall term opened this year, there were 100 uncovered elementary classes, with kids sitting around waiting for a teacher. The Board, unable to get teachers under its present policy, had to divide these

classes among others, thus adding to the already chaotic condition of oversized classes.

The no-appointment policy has resulted in qualified and experienced substitutes refusing to accept temporary status and going to other fields because they can't get along on the Board's disgraceful handouts. An example of this came in the fall when the Board desperately approached 2,000 substitutes for elementary school work and was turned down by 1,850.

The Board's attitude towards permanent appointments, together with its constant underestimation of enrollment and its absurd definition of class size, shows a complete unwillingness to admit the depressing overall picture. Patchwork—such as taking teachers from two other schools to cover classes in another school, or making drib and drab

Hits Use of Epithet In GI Army Book

Letters have been sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy and to Ted Poston, OWI News Bureau, protesting offensive use and definition of the word "nigger" in a pocket-size English-French dictionary widely used in Belgium.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Association through a letter from a Negro GI in that area, who said: "I don't believe it is the intention of the Belgian people to insult us, because they are exceptionally friendly and nice to us, but that it is an unfortunate situation on the part of the person or persons responsible for printing these books."

appointments here and there—will not solve the problem.

The Teachers Union has constantly called these problems to the attention of Dr. Wade. The United Parents Association has asked for a minimum class size of 30 and enough teachers to make it work. Other organizations have also joined in this struggle. More parents, social workers, educators and child care experts can help in convincing the Board of Education that it is gyping the City's children out of their rightful education.

Smaller classes, more regular teachers appointed from the substitutes, the elimination of the entire substitute category, better salaries to keep even regular teachers living decently, more teachers for special remedial work—those demands are the order of the day.

And above and beyond all is the immediate need for an open hearing to be called by the Board of Education on the entire question of overcrowded classes and more teacher appointments. This must be done before the Board's new budget is drawn up, the Teachers Union says, and must include a survey of the number of pupils on all school levels and the number of regular and substitute teachers. In this way the Board can plan on an overall basis rather than resort to its customary patchwork.

It would be fantastic if the War Department boasted that it had saved \$17,000,000 because it made that much less ammunition. But all the Johnny Students of New York City are getting that much less ammunition to help us build and preserve an educated postwar world.

The Board of Education should quit stalling and get going on its job.

(Continued From The Worker, yesterday.)

Union Lookout

- Victory at Western Electric
- Flames in Fire Department

by Dorothy Loeb



A second union victory has just been won in the open shop chain of Western Electric Co. The CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers did the job at Nassau Smelting Works, WE subsidiary in Staten Island. The vote was 219 for CIO to 31 for the National Committee of Communication Equipment Workers, company union independent. Earlier, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers organized the first WE plant in Eau Claire, Wis. There are still plenty of Western Electric plants to be organized, including big ones in New York City and Kearny, N. J.

CIO white collar workers will explore complications in the international situation at 8 p.m. next Thursday. A forum at White Collar Center, 39 E. 29th St., will feature talks by Johannes Steel, radio commentator; Demetrios Christophorides, editor of the Greek-American Tribune; Dr. Ambrogio Donini, an editor of L'Unita del Popolo, Italian weekly; and Charles Obermeyer, assistant educational director of the National Maritime Union. Sam Barlow, foreign affairs expert, will be moderator.

There's a mass movement to get something about AFL firemen in this column. I'm responsive to mass pressure, so here goes. Almost 95 percent of New York City's fire fighters belong to the Uniformed Firemen's Association, Local 94 of the AFL International Association of Firefighters. They are burned up right now over grievances. It looks as if proper collective bargaining rather than the cold water of arbitrary regulation by Commissioner Walsh is needed to put out the flames. One grievance relates to 23 city firemen, who returned from military service with medical discharges, only to meet difficulties in getting their jobs back. Another concerns the fact that firemen work 12 hours a day, seven days a week without a day off. They have no objection to overtime work, they say, but they want at least straight overtime pay for it. Right now they don't get it.

At recent hearings looking toward the establishment of a State Fair Employment Practices Committee, it was revealed that in some city firehouses there are Jimcrow facilities for Negroes in service. A fireman writes me that this Jimcrow set up "has existed and still exists in most firehouses." My correspondent says the condition operates because Commissioner Walsh permits the officers of the firehouses, who make up bed assignments, to follow the practice. . . . Another hot issue with city firemen today deals with Departmental Rule 248 which forbids union representatives from making public statement. This amounts to a "gag rule," my correspondent tells me.

Illinois CIO Reaffirms 'No-Strike' Overwhelmingly

By OTTO WANGERIN

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Resolving that "each member and leader of organized labor must make it his responsibility to discharge with scrupulous care this sacred obligation," the

second day's session of the fourth annual convention of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council adopted a resolution reaffirming CIO's no-strike pledge.

The convention reaffirmed its "solemn pledge that until we have accomplished a complete and absolute destruction of the German and Japanese military forces there can be no question of our basic responsibility to the nation to continue intact our no-strike pledge."

The resolution was adopted with but few "no votes."

High point in the discussion of the resolution were remarks of Yolanda Hall, delegate from Bendix Local 33, UAW, who urged "re-education of members for the reaffirmation of the pledge despite provocations on the part of management." She revealed that in a straw ballot taken in her plant 497 workers out of 500 voted to maintain the no-strike pledge.

The convention is attended by nearly 400 delegates representing approximately 300,000 members of 29 international unions affiliated to the CIO.

LABOR'S PEACE STAKE

Ernest De Maio, general vice-president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and chairman of the resolution committee, opened yesterday's session introducing Al Towers, president of the Chicago I. U. C., Walter Harris, newly appointed CIO regional director of Illinois, and Samuel Levin, state president, as permanent con-

vention chairman.

The convention was addressed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Rabbi Jacob Weinstein of K. A. M. Temple, a public member of a War Labor Board panel in this region, and bishop Bernard Shiel, Auxiliary bishop of the Chicago Diocese.

Resolutions passed at Sunday's session pledged to the President "that regardless of what it may take, we shall maintain and where possible increase our effort to produce the military supplies for our armed forces."

One commended the statesman-like leadership of Philip Murray, CIO president, for his wholehearted support of the commander-in-chief and for the contribution he had made to mobilize labor and the people of America behind the war effort.

Another resolution branded the Chicago Tribune as the most notorious anti-American newspaper and stated that its publisher, Robert S. McCormick, is in open alliance with Nazis and fascists, and urged all locals of the CIO in Illinois to support the Chicago Citizens' Committee on Press and Radio in its fight against the Tribune.



A heart operation performed by Lt. Col. Stuart Welch (above) on the Western front has been acclaimed as one of the rarest operations made since D Day. Col. Welch found that the heart of an infantry captain wounded in the back was hanging from the pericardium, its muscles torn and lining grazed. At the same time a lung was perforated by shell fragments. Removing the metal splinters and sewing the lung, Col. Welch sutured the heart muscles and lining, exposing the heart for 90 minutes. The wounded captain showed rapid convalescence.

Flint Unionists Ask 'No-Strike' Continuation

By HARRY FAINARU

FLINT, Dec. 17.—Caspar Kenny, newly elected State Representative and plant committeemtn of Buick Local 599, UAW-CIO, feels very strongly about retaining the no-strike pledge. He wants it known that

the Flint workers feel pretty strongly about it too.

"The retention of the no-strike pledge," said Kenny, "is necessary to the defeat of fascism, and this issue is not only the property of the workers. It affects the whole nation, every family in America." The Trotskyites and third parties in Flint said the young State

Representative of the people of Flint, are moving heaven and earth to confuse the workers and mislead them into voting for rescinding the pledge labor made voluntarily. But it should be apparent to everyone, added Rep. Kenny, "that rescinding the no-strike pledge would be equal to a major defeat on the battlefield."

He told your correspondent that many of the enemies of President Roosevelt, who were active in their smearing election campaign, which culminated in the defeat of their own candidate, are now extremely busy in working for the defeat of the no-strike pledge, hoping to recuperate from the blows they received Nov. 7.

Rep. Kenny pointed out that perhaps many people don't realize it, but those who were elected with the aid of Labor, should the subversive work of the foes of the no-strike pledge succeed, will be hampered in their work in the State Legislatures and in Congress.

He is proud of the trust he received from the people of Flint. He told me how reaction and the enemies of labor "used red baiting as their tactics in attacking me during the election campaign, but the people were not deceived by this pro-fascist propaganda. They looked at my record. They knew that I contributed and led in the campaign for obtaining six child care centers for them, and they also knew of my union activities."

20,000 Reader Drive New Jersey Teaches a Lesson

This week we witnessed the operation of the law of uneven development in the activities of the 5x5 Club. Not only did New York County overcome the almost unbeatable lead of New Jersey relatively. But New Jersey took a leap backwards.

We have to tip our hats to New York County for the steady climb upwards. We must also note that Michigan, Connecticut, Oklahoma and the Bronx moved up. And of course we welcome the addition of Nebraska to the 5x5 column.

Altogether the week produced a net increase of 113 5x5 selling an additional 636 copies of The Worker.

There is a lesson to be learned from the fate of New Jersey. The concept behind the organization of the 5x5 Club was to build a corps of boosters of The Worker who would undertake a minimum of activity on a consistent and stable basis. The 5x5 Club was not intended as a one-shot campaign stunt, but rather as a permanent organizational adjunct of The Worker.

On this basis, renewal of membership after each five week period is the key to the success and permanence of the 5x5 Club. All is not well in New Jersey when in one week 81 people fail to renew for a net loss of 73 Five-by-Fivers. The only other state that had a net loss was Missouri with one. The rest either maintained their membership or improved.

The Worker does communicate with Five-by-Fivers two weeks prior to their expiration dates with renewal reminders, and members should respond directly to this reminder. But at this stage of the game it is still necessary for the districts to maintain their own contact with Five-by-Fivers for purposes of renewal. That is as yet the only guarantee that renewals will come through on time. We hope eventually to be able to relieve the districts of this organizational task.

In this connection, we would like to remind you of the proposal made at The Worker Conference that each club and county or ward appoint a 5x5 director. Such a person could help solve the problem of renewals.

5x5 CLUB STANDING As of Dec. 17

District	No. of Total Sellers Papers
1-New York, N. Y.	149 799
2-New Jersey	115 623
3-East Pa.	98 535
4-Upstate N. Y.	87 485
5-Maryland	65 357
6-Bronx, N. Y.	66 368
7-Ohio	45 255
8-Michigan	45 255
9-Brooklyn, N. Y.	45 235
10-New England	44 225
11-Connecticut	32 201
12-Queens, N. Y.	37 135
13-Illinois	37 130
14-Wisconsin	17 86
15-West Pa.	15 82
16-Oklahoma	8 45
17-Missouri	7 40
18-Minnesota	7 35
19-Nebraska	5 30
20-Washington	2 10
21-Colorado	2 10
22-Utah	2 10
Total	991 4907

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Rubinstein, Heifetz, Fournman

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Local 425 President Backs No-Strike Vow

Thomas A. Farrell, president of Ford Instrument Local 425, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, is running for reelection as head of a slate pledged to strict observance of labor's no-strike pledge and full application of the entire CIO program. Paul Bruno, ex-president whom Farrell succeeded, is running for vice-president on Farrell's ticket.

An opposing slate offers William Dow for president and includes Max Mont, who cast the lone vote against labor's no-strike pledge at the last UE convention, among its candidates for the local's executive board. Balloting takes place this week.

Coffee to Address Anti-Franco Rally

Representative John M. Coffee, of Washington State, will address a rally Wednesday night at Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street, called by the Citizens' Committee of the Upper West Side to urge the State Department to end relations with Franco Spain.

The rally will also hear Allan Chase, author of "Falange," William S. Galtmor, commentator.

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Churchill on Poland

PREMIER WINSTON CHURCHILL is pursuing a policy toward Poland which is the exact opposite of his tragic course in Greece. Both countries were governed by pre-war dictatorships; in both cases, the exiled regimes plotted to restore their old power; in both cases, authentic liberation movements arose to battle the enemy. But in the case of Poland, British policy has finally dissociated itself from the combination of pro-fascists and pseudo-Socialists in exile. In the case of Greece, British policy has tried to put this unholy combination back into office against the will of the Greeks.

The contradiction lies in British policy completely, as we have pointed out in these last two weeks. We applaud Churchill's attitude on Poland just as we condemn its opposite in Greece.

As for the Polish "territorial issue," it was never more than a symbol of the deeper problem. When the London exiles insist upon their territorial demands at the expense of two Soviet republics, that is because they need a peg on which to hang their incurable hatred of Russia, and their desire to restore the old reactionary power over the Polish people.

Poland is not being asked to give away anything which really belongs to her; no "gift" is involved. This "acreage," as Churchill termed it with a sarcastic reference to the landlord mentalities of the emigres, was seized from the USSR at a moment of its hard fight for life in 1920. It was never part of that "ethnic Poland" which Woodrow Wilson envisaged as a strong and democratic state. The phrase "partition of Poland" when used today is therefore misleading. It is simply a red herring.

Churchill's proposal to give East Prussia and parts of eastern Germany to a new and powerful Poland is in line with his previous interpretation of the Atlantic Charter, as not applying to a defeated Germany. In our opinion, such territorial changes should be supported, not so much on ethnic or historical grounds, but simply as a small part of those reparations which the German people must make in expiation of their war responsibility.

What remains? Only the technical details of the final elimination of the Polish emigres in London. Here Mr. Mikolajczyk, the Peasant Party leader and former premier, may still play a constructive role. But only if he takes the sole course still open: union with the Committee of Liberation.

Whether he does so or not, Poland is moving to its full liberation and to a new provisional government. If our own government cannot express itself so clearly as Churchill, at least it ought to bring its full weight behind Mikolajczyk's return to Poland, while at the same time amplifying such measures as the extension of UNRRA aid through the Committee of Liberation.

If Mikolajczyk insists on becoming his own pallbearer, then it remains for the State Department and the British Foreign Office to relieve themselves officially of the emigre encumbrance, and recognize the new and only Poland which exists. That Poland is emerging as a great people in command of its own destinies at last.

A Blow Against Peonage

THE ACTION of Federal Judge Walter J. La Buy in Chicago a week ago in refusing to extradite Lonnie Kimbrough, young Negro, to Mississippi peonage was a fine deed and reveals once again the background of Negro oppression in the South and the hypocrisy of the Republican reactionaries. Here is a case resembling the days of slavery. Two years ago Lonnie Kimbrough was charged with a common brawl and jailed. It is a common practice of the southern peonage system for white planters to "fix" such cases with prison authorities and have Negro prisoners released to work a year on their farms.

Lonnie Kimbrough's case is a concrete example of this practice. W. P. Scruggs, a white plantation owner, arranged for Kimbrough's release providing he worked a year on the plantation. After one year Kimbrough received \$42 in "wages". Whereupon Kimbrough, with his wife and children fled to Chicago. There he obtained a job in a war plant. Then a request for his extradition to Mississippi came through to Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois. The Republican Governor agreed to the extradition, which Federal Judge La Buy now overruled.

We had a similar case in the state of New York last year when Governor Thomas E. Dewey upon request for extradition returned a Negro to peonage in Georgia.

Here is something for the Negro people to remember. These cases show up the hypocrisy of the Republican reactionaries; the difference of words and deeds.



— They're Saying in Washington —

La Follette --- Dangerous 'Liberal'

By Adam Lapin

Washington.
LAST May Wendell Willkie wrote a letter to about 15 Washington correspondents indicating his belief that Senator Robert M. La Follette, Wis., Progressive, was one of the most dangerous men in the country—in terms of potential influence in blocking a foreign policy of international cooperation. Marquis Childs has now made excerpts from this letter public in his column.



Willkie warned that if La Follette goes Republican and if the GOP wins the national election, the Wisconsin Senator will be third in line for the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with the other ranking members, Johnson of California and Capper of Kansas, well on in their 70's and in poor health. Willkie said that this was one reason he considered the Wisconsin situation so important and entered his apparently hopeless race in the GOP primary. And he pointed out that La Follette had in effect joined the Republicans in his speech to the Progressive convention urging that the United States refrain from joining any international peace organization until the peace terms are settled. There was in this speech also a direct slap at the Soviet Union, opposing what La Follette called the "unilateral determination of the boundaries of small nations by any great power as in the case of valiant Poland."

La Follette-Vanderberg A Touching Friendship

I think Willkie was right in fearing La Follette. He was right for many reasons. La Follette is a young man, able, energetic and appealing. Perhaps most important of all, he is the heir of a great liberal tradition. He was a leading liberal in the early days of the New Deal. More than any other man in the Senate, he can give the opposition to world cooperation a flavor of idealism, a dash of progressivism—something of which a Robert Taft, say, is completely incapable.

Of course, the La Follette liberalism has worn pretty thin. La Follette has in recent years formed a touching friendship with

that pillar of conservatism, Arthur Vanderberg of Michigan. Even if we try to separate domestic from foreign policy, his voting record hasn't been so hot. He voted to override the President's tax veto and against food subsidies. After all, other progressives of another generation are the reactionaries of today. Burton Wheeler was a liberal once. So was that old tory, Hiram Johnson.

But it looks as in La Follette's case the reputation of the dead past still lingers on. Three Senators with excellent records, Murray of Montana, Pepper of Florida and Guffey of Pennsylvania, joined together with La Follette in a coalition to go down the line against the President's new State Department team. They voted together with Taft, Wheeler, Johnson. When it came to forming a definite bloc, they chose La Follette.

PM Liberal: Robert La Follette

PM hailed the formation of this "bloc of four liberal Senators," and ran the picture of La Follette as one of its favorite senators. But I am afraid that it will take more than PM headlines to make La Follette a liberal again. It will take more than the mistakes of administration senators.

Perhaps it will be argued that the liberal senators and the amateur Machiavellis who spark-plugged their activities were thinking of immediate practical results in voting along with some of the worst men in the Senate. But, of course, the only immediate result of their movement was to increase the opposition to Archibald MacLeish, the spokesman for liberalism on the new

State Department team, and to deflect attention from genuine foreign policy problems such as the Greek situation.

If it will be said that this was a movement of the highest idealism fighting for a more progressive foreign policy, and I do not doubt that this is what Senators Guffey, Pepper and Murray had in mind, the unprincipled alliance with men like La Follette is even more indefensible.

Opposing Views On Foreign Policy

These three liberal senators joined with La Follette in sponsoring a resolution stating that the President should reconsider his nominations because they do not "reflect the attitude and the point of view of the Senate" on foreign policy.

Now I think I know what kind of foreign policy Murray, Pepper and Guffey are thinking of. They are for friendship with our allies. They are for democracy in Europe. And I think I know what kind of foreign policy La Follette is thinking of. He, too, is on record. He is for closing the door on Dumbarton Oaks, on the brave new world envisioned at Tehran and which will still come despite disappointments and set-backs.

But where is the community of interest between these conflicting points of view? Where is the high principle that permits such an alliance? Does such a jerry-built coalition take the place of the solid rock of unity under the leadership of the President? I think that these questions deserve a little soul-searching from all those who got sucked into the wrong kind of a fight on the wrong side of the wrong issue.

Worth Repeating

"GIVE ME LIBERTY," the phrase from John Milton's famous pamphlet on the freedom of the press, is the title of R. Page Arnot's article of appreciation on the 300th anniversary of the publication of that pamphlet, appearing in the London Daily Worker of Nov. 27 and concluding: In reply, Milton, again flouting the authorities, published this pamphlet Areopagitica, which has ever since been hailed as the first great manifesto for the freedom of the press. In it are many famous sentences and slogans such as:

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties."

Ten years later Milton, recounting his earlier activities said: "Lastly, I wrote my Areopagitica in order to deliver the press from the restraints with which it was encumbered; that the power of determining what was true and what was false, what ought to be published and what to be suppressed, might no longer be entrusted to a few illiterate, liberal individuals, who refused their sanction to any work which contained views or sentiments at all above the level of the vulgar superstition."

The fight begun by Milton has still to be carried on today.

Change the World

THE Daily Worker should have a critic reviewing the graphic arts. But the paper cannot afford to retain such an expert.

Several volunteers did their best for a time while making a living—at other work. They soon died of exhaustion. Now there is but little art criticism in the Daily Worker which is a pity, since New York has become one of the few capitals of art in today's world.

Because I take a childish delight in colored paintings and the like, I have often been urged to take a stab at art criticism. But I must decline. I have too much respect for good painting. Nothing doing pals!

Discussion of art is worthy of the most studious, serious attention. It is a career of its own, and needs great technique and feeling. It demands scholarship. I would have to go back to school for three years to become an art critic. This I would not mind, if someone would stake me and my kids would not object. Meanwhile, nothing doing!

Painting is a cornerstone of society's happiness. A country that can develop armies of



by Mike Gold

good painters is sure to build beautiful cities and to grow beautiful babies and to make a beautiful life for its people.

America becomes more and more picture-minded. The growth of picture papers and magazines and the vogue of the movies are samples of this tendency.

ART criticism in the daily newspapers is often far below the level of the American painting it discusses.

Critics seem timid and unsure, too anxious to make an impression, hence they use big, abstract words which are just straw and filling. They gabble about little technical things, to show their erudition. If a movie critic used such jargon, who would read him or want to see the movies be praised.

Painters themselves make the best art critics, I believe. They go to the soul of a painting and indulge in almost no jargon.

Some of the best criticism now being done is that of the fine and serious painter, Moses Soyer. He writes in the New Masses and is clear, simple, and full of poetic feeling for the art he practices. Soyer's criticism is a fine

Art Criticism and a New David Burliuk Show

introduction for the average man into the world of painting.

DAVID BURLIUK, one of this columnist's favorite painters, has a new show at the ACA Gallery on East 57th St.

Almost twenty art shows open each week in New York. It is a full career to see them all. But I took the afternoon off for Burliuk and went to his opening.

Center of his exhibit is an epic Stalingrad picture, a mural showing the world of Nazi horror and war contrasted against a world of Soviet motherhood, art and humanism.

Burliuk is one of the most original minds of our time. He is misunderstood by the official art world of America, as were Van Gogh, Cezanne or Daumier in their time.

But the group that admires him compensates for official misunderstanding. Many of the progressive younger painters of New York form an informal society around the old one-eyed Maestro. I even met the ex-champion middleweight, Mickey Walker, at Burliuk's show. Mickey, a fighter second only to Jack Dempsey for heart and skill, is an amateur painter himself. "I go at it as hard as I did at boxing," he told me. "It's worth being serious about."

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

No King

For the Hellenes

Salem, Mass.
Editor, Daily Worker:

A Greek American friend of mine says they are trying to put a king over on the Greek people. By "they" he means certain British Tories. There was a time when they could do that; but it is no more. The Greeks have a right to their own government. How would Americans like to have a king put over them? The king the Greeks would be handed was part of the old regime which was too weak and shot through with appeasement, to really oppose the Nazis.

1776.

Irish Item

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the latest issue of the Irish Echo, which claims to have the largest circulation of any Irish American paper, there is an item which is interesting. On the front page we read the heading: Communism Lauded by Trinity College Group. It was an air mail story from Dublin and told of a meeting at Trinity College there at which one Peadar Cowan was the main speaker and at which Communism and Soviet Russia were lauded. While the item said that Cowan was not meeting with much success the report was made without any animus against Communism. In fact, it gave some of Cowan's contention that many Catholics had a mistaken idea of the Soviet Union.

Beard and Tokyo

Tarrington, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

News of the earthquake in Japan, on Pearl Harbor Day, recalls to us that Dr. Charles Beard helped plan and rebuild Tokyo when it was demolished in 1923. Dr. Beard must know the city very well. Has he offered any help to the War Department's approach to this war? WAR WORKER.

The Church

And Segregation

Editor, Daily Worker:

There has come into my hands lately a bi-weekly journal, Christianity and Crisis, which seems to me quite disturbing. This is a voice of a certain section of the Protestant Churches and I had expected it to be more liberal in content. On its front page (this is the issue of Nov. 27) is an article apparently opposing the church's taking a stand against "white supremacy."

It seems that one of the editors of the paper had called for such a stand, but the writer in the Nov. 27 number intimated R. McC. seems to think this is too big a job for the church. It would have to begin by ending its own segregation, says that writer, and on that account he seems to throw up his hands. He says the church is practicing "within its own life the principle of segregation as much as any American institution." What puzzles me is that he seems to make of that an argument for doing nothing. The church is surely not that bankrupt!

J. J. REACH.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Toward Freedom

OBSERVERS who have been wondering where A. Philip Randolph is heading, will find their answer in his "Minorities and the World Today" speech before the recent national convention of the Workers Defense League in New York. Mr. Randolph is hastening toward political oblivion. He is seceding from the vital world of reality about him, and thus further isolating himself in the social democratic dream-world of impotence.

Proposing to talk about how to win the war, the peace, full employment and freedom, Mr. Randolph really presented the perfect 1944-45 formula for losing both the war and the peace, sabotaging the one great hope for full employment, and guaranteeing the triumph of fascism over freedom. His speech was in every respect true to that pseudo-socialist ideology which never misses a chance to serve Hitlerism, the world over.

Mr. Randolph began with a three-sentence gesture on the importance of winning the war—BUT. He then proceeded to a lengthy address which distorted the true character of that war, "proved" that it really doesn't matter whether we win it or not, and sneered at all the promise of peace and security for which patriots the world over are now fighting—and winning!

What interpretation and proposals regarding the Negro's relations to this



By Doxey Wilkerson

war would now best serve the purposes of our fascist enemies? Answer that question and you have the main tenets of Randolph's speech.

He absolves the fascists from war guilt: "It wasn't Hitler, or Mussolini, or Hirohito" who "created this world war," says Randolph. He irresponsibly spreads defeatism among the Negro people: "I know of not a single Negro anywhere who believes that this war is being fought for freedom or democracy or human rights of any kind. Negroes believe that the results of this war, if not its aim, will be the maintenance and glorification of white supremacy." "There is not one Negro in the armed services who does not hate the Army and distrust the government."

He endorses the fascist race theory of the Hitlerites: "The question of color and race is the great historical social issue of these times."

He implies (with apparent approval) the ultimate triumph of the Japanese fascists: "The hope for control and domination of the East by Nippon will never die. And history would seem to indicate that the pendulum will some day swing from the decadent capitalist western white world to a rising and growing eastern world of color."

He subtly tries to identify the interests of the Negro people with this undifferentiated "world of color," in opposition to "whites," looking toward "a world war of color [that is almost] certain to come."

America, Palestine and the White Paper

By Abraham Chapman

ALL friends of the Jews in Palestine, Zionists and non-Zionists alike, were disappointed by the news that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to defer action on the Palestine resolution which had already been approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This means that the likelihood of action by the present session of Congress on the Palestine resolution has been ruled out.

The resolution, it will be recalled, supported a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine and its main practical significance was its opposition to the unjust and unfair White Paper policy which still prevails in Palestine.

Immediately after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to defer action on the Palestine resolution, the State Department issued a statement in which it said: "The department has the utmost sympathy for the persecuted Jewish people of Europe and has been assisting them through active support of the work of the War Refugee Board in every possible way."

"The department considers, however, that the passage of the resolution at the present time would be unwise from the standpoint of the general international situation and has so informed the Committee on Foreign Relations."

Some may tend to interpret the State Department's statement and the action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a manner which will weaken the fight against the White Paper. This would be incorrect.

THE policy of the United States government with regard to the Chamberlain White Paper in Palestine has been expressed very clearly by President Roosevelt on a number of occasions. President Roosevelt has declared unequivocally that the United States government never gave its approval to the 1939 White Paper. There is no defense whatsoever of the White Paper in the State Department's statement and there is no shift away from the United States government's stated policy of non-approval of the White Paper.

The State Department's statement does not oppose the Palestine resolution but states that "the passage of the resolution at the present time would be unwise from the standpoint of the general international situation."

The "general international situation" referred to by the State Department is quite clear. Serious differences of opinion have arisen between America and Great Britain on Greece, Italy and Belgium. These differences of opinion are to be resolved in the interests of the anti-Hitler coalition. The State Department points out that at this time it would be unwise for the United States government to act on the Palestine resolution.

This should in no way weaken the popular movement against the White Paper. The people, labor, the Jewish organizations will continue to express America's disapproval of the White Paper and will press for its immediate abrogation.

A few days ago, the Jewish Agency for Pal-

estine submitted a memorandum to the British government which deserves not only careful attention but popular support by the widest possible circles in the United States.

AS THE leading spokesman of the Zionist aspirations, the Jewish Agency for Palestine reiterates the demand of the majority in the Zionist movement for a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. The practical significance of the Jewish Agency's memorandum are the following three immediate perspectives which call for popular support:

1. The demand for the immediate abrogation of the White Paper.
2. The perspective of agreement between America, Britain and the Soviet Union for a joint policy on the future status of Palestine.
3. The insistence on Jewish-Arab unity and cooperation.

These three central and crucial perspectives for a just solution of Palestine's problems call for the support of all Jews and all anti-fascists, including those Jews and anti-fascists who are not supporters of the political Zionist program.

Support for the proposals of the Jewish Agency memorandum and further development of the fight against the White Paper are urgent tasks facing the American Jews. The American Jewish Conference, the most representative center of Jewish unity in the United States, is the logical body to mobilize American public opinion for the realization of these tasks.

Soviet Paper Unmasks Nazi Plan for Future War

From *Trud*, newspaper of the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions, December 9.

Hitlerite Germany is doomed. Her military debacle is a matter of the not distant future. The Hitlerites already realize clearly that their criminal game is lost. They cannot expect salvation from any place.

But, realizing the imminence of the collapse of the "Third Reich," the Hitlerites are evolving plans for the preparation of a new war of aggression.

Ever more frequently the world press reports the construction of subterranean munitions plants, secret arms caches, and the organization of clandestine terrorist detachments which would become the

skeleton of a future German army of aggression.

In preparing for war the Hitlerites draw on the experience of the covert violation of the Versailles Treaty. Even now, standing on the verge of the abyss, the Hitlerite warmongers engage in ideological and material preparation for a new war for world domination by Germany.

SOONER OR LATER

"We shall build our life," stated Himmler, "as in the past years. Sooner or later we shall make it so that the territory vital to Germany will become her forefield."

Outside Germany, under the "blue" or "blazing" skies of so-called "neutral countries," the Hitlerites are already preparing the economic base for the new war. Two countries—Spain and Argentina—

have been chosen for the preservation of the Hitlerite reserves.

Franco's subversive activity is not confined to day-to-day treachery. He is an active participant in the fascist plans for the organization of World War Three.

Spain is the storehouse and portage for German capital, which is now organizing abroad the industrial place d'armes of fascist aggression.

AGENTS IN ARGENTINA

A considerable part of this capital is on the territory of Argentina. To this reservoir, through secret channels from Spain, flow money and materials representing the embryo of the new German war machine.

To Argentina have rushed a crowd of German agents who are now creating a peculiar storage place for German capital

and secret military inventions in the Western Hemisphere.

Characteristic in this respect are the lately intensified reactionary measures taken by the Argentine government, in particular its attempts to restrict the activities of trade unions.

All this feverish activity of the fascist warmongers once again exposes the fallacy of Hitler's voluntary advocates of all descriptions, their pleas for leniency toward the fascist war criminals, and their tales about the possibility of the "reformation" of the German aggressor.

To avert fresh German aggression and to work out well in advance measures which would safeguard the world from the menace of a new war is the primary, sacred duty of the freedom-loving peoples responsible for the world's destinies.

Austrian Communists Size Up Coming Struggle Against Nazis

By MAXINE LEVI

As the Red Army drives closer to "Greater Germany" attention is centering on the possibility of a major explosion in Austria.

Will Austrian workers prove true to their tradition of struggle against fascism, to the Communists and Socialists who fought for four heroic days in February, 1934, to avert imposition by Chancellor Dollfuss of clerico-fascism?

Will Austria assert itself as a free nation, accept the challenge of the three-power Moscow declaration of Nov. 1, 1943?

Then the Anglo-Soviet-American allies expressed the wish to "see re-established a free and independent Austria," but reminded Austria "that she has the responsibility, which she cannot evade, for participation in the war on the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement, account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation."

The answer may be indicated in recent isolated press reports of guerrilla activity; of the formation of an Austrian Brigade under Marshal Tito; of desertions from the German Army by Austrian officers and men.

The Daily Worker has just received an important document issued by a group of Austrian Communists in Great Britain which gives the pros and cons of the Austrian situation.

On the one hand, the Communists say, there exists a growing underground organization, the Austrian Freedom Front, which, with Yugoslav patriot assistance, has developed some guerrilla activities in the south of Carinthia and Styria.

On the other hand, they admit, the dominant fact remains that Austria as a whole still participates in Hitler's war.

"So far the general hatred of the masses against the German oppressors has not been converted into

an all-embracing active struggle of the entire people and has not yet expanded the Austrian Freedom Front into the fighting front of the entire Austrian nation against the German occupiers," they point out.

The Freedom Front was formed at a secret conference toward the end of 1942. In a manifesto in November, 1943 it stated:

"The Austrian Freedom Front unites all Austrian patriots, all those who fight for a free and independent Austria. It consists of numerous patriotic groups in industry and on the land, in the army, in the colleges and in Youth Labor Camps. Catholics, Communists, members of the Peasant League, the Trade unions, Social Democrats are joined together in their desire for the freedom and independence

of Austria."

A wave of strikes in armament works, beginning in the summer of 1943, was reported. Among the biggest were walkouts in the Wiener Neustadt aircraft industry and in the cellulose plants at St. Pölten.

A significant indication of dissatisfaction among Austrians in Hitler's army was the formation of an underground Austrian Committee of Officers and Soldiers, followed by mutinies among Austrian soldiers in Finland and the Crimea.

Partisan groups, first formed in the winter of 1943-44 in the Carinthian and Styrian mountainous regions bordering Yugoslavia and Hungary have undertaken some major armed actions against punitive S.S. detachments, and destruction of some power stations and other industrial objectives.

"Throughout Austria, however, the partisan war lags behind other occupied countries as regards extent and intensity," the Communists state.

This is true because in Austria "Greater Germany" propaganda has had a profound effect. Pan-German leaders of Austrian Social Democracy even poisoned the labor movement with this attitude, culminating in their craven acceptance of Hitler's annexation of Austria as "historic progress," in the words of the Social Democratic ex-chancellor Karl Renner.

RED-BOGEY STILL USED

In addition to the pan-German theory that Austrians are really Germans, the Communists' statement cites other poisonous influences sapping the Austrian will to resist and "work their way home."

1—Anti-Bolshevik, anti-Slav and anti-Soviet influences impaired the Austrian will to power to withstand the 1938 Anschluss, and are still much in evidence.

2—Some "anti-fascists" seek to deny Austria's responsibility for participation in the war, express fear that the Allies will treat Austria with "injustice," and thus shake the Austrian will to give battle against Germany.

3—While among middle classes and intellectuals there are signs of a changeover into the camp of resistance, many still preach passivity, "wait and see" what will be accomplished from the outside.

"The Austrian people is faced by the most fateful decisions of its history," the Communist statement concludes. "The time for making its own contribution toward its liberation grows shorter and shorter."

"But we are fully confident that our nation will cast off its shackles and will stand the test, because in it are still alive the great traditions of freedom of Galsmaier and Andreas Hofer, the sailors of Cattaro, and the strikers of 1918, the fighters of February, 1934, and the Austrian heroes of the Spanish peoples war."

Argentine Patriot Due Here

By RODOLFO GHIOLO

Special to the Daily Worker

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 17. — Julio Gonzalez Iramain, Argentine Socialist ex-deputy, will soon come to the United States to tell the American people about the situation in Argentina.

Iramain is now at the congress of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, in Cali, Colombia, representing the Argentine underground movement, Patria Libre, and the League for the Rights of Man, of which he is chairman.

Iramain is a veteran fighter against fascism and a firm supporter of the State Department's policy of non-recognition of Argentina, which he regards as a great help to Argentine democracy as well as to inter-American solidarity and defense.

Before the June 4, 1943, Colonels' coup, he was chairman and organizer of a huge Buenos Aires mass meeting in honor of President Roosevelt.

After the coup, Iramain, because of his leadership in the League for the Rights of Man, was divested of his function as lawyer for the State Education Council.

Iramain will expose those "collaborationists" who serve the colonels' government (GOU). Outstanding among them is Alejandro Shaw, who recently visited the United States as Argentine delegate to the International Businessmen's conference in Rye, N. Y.

Iramain is also anxious to explain the role of trade unions in the resistance movement. This is especially important today because of Vice President Juan Peron's frantic efforts to lure workers into support of the government.



Objective is a batch of German positions in the Rhine Valley as an American gun crew fires from this self-propelled gun in the Ribecourt area of France. Shells litter the ground.

Pravda Raps Slur In U.S. Army Journal

By JOHN GIBBONS

MOSCOW, Dec. 17.—Pravda criticized further today the semi-official American Army-Navy Journal, inspiration of a recent attack on the Teheran agreement by John O'Donnell, New York Daily News columnist.

"Is it possible that an American military journal is so badly informed as not to know that there are 200 German divisions on the Eastern front?" Pravda asked, referring to O'Donnell's charge that the military decisions made at Teheran were not being carried out, and that the Red Army has no business in the Balkans.

"Are its authors so ignorant in military matters as not to know the significance of battling against seventy enemy divisions in the Southern sector of the Eastern front?"

"The Journal is sufficiently enlightened and is well aware of the significance of the present Red Army offensive, but it has initiated a dirty game."

"Our advice to this journal and its idle strategists is to stroll anywhere they like but not into our neighborhood."

Pearl Harbor Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UP).—President Roosevelt has signed a resolution extending for six months the time within which court martial proceedings may be instituted against Army or Navy personnel in connection with the Pearl Harbor disaster, the White House announced today.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and the Worker are 50¢ per line (5 words to a line—2 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

PEACE ON EARTH. Good Will Towards Men—How Can We Achieve It? Bella V. Dodd and James W. Ford, speakers. Tuesday, Dec. 19, 8:30 p. m., 927 Kings Highway. Ausp: Kings Highway, CPA.

Coming

"BEHIND THE EUROPEAN CRISIS." Robert Minor, speaker. Also question period conducted by Benj. J. Davis Jr., Robert Minor, Joseph Starobin. Thursday, Dec. 21, 8 p. m. Manhattan Center, 34th St. & 5th Ave. Adm. 30c. N. Y. County Communist Political Assn.

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Mum on Greece, Defeatists Rally to Pole Exiles

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Some of the worst defeatists in Congress are getting all wrought up about the prospect of a strong and democratic Poland, assisted, as usual, by Matthew Woll of the AFL and the Social Democrats behind him.

What we have here is an interesting spectacle: on the issue of Greece, where democracy is at stake for the Greek people and all of Europe, Senators Reynolds and Vandenberg, John Danaher, Woll and all their kind were silent.

But when Poland's chance for a fresh start as a democracy is at last supported by the British government, these same reactionaries are up in arms.

A similar spectacle presented itself in the House of Commons Friday. The Tories who enjoyed Mr. Churchill's "blood and guts" attitude toward Greece, ripped into him

on Poland. It's not hard to see why. For British policy toward Poland is actually the opposite of its policy in Greece. And they act in exactly opposite ways.

ATLANTIC CHARTER

Then there is weeping and walling for the Atlantic Charter. But the fact is that the Charter is not a United Nations document at all. It was a declaration of purpose by our own government and Britain six months before we entered the war. Its principles were embodied in subsequent United Nations declarations, but not its literal text. It was never intended, as Cordell Hull pointed out eight months ago as anything like a treaty.

As for the hue and cry about a "partition of Poland"—beware the phrase as well as those who use it. The facts are that western Byelorussia and the western Ukraine were torn away from the Soviet Union

in 1920. And this imperialist act was opposed at that time by Great Britain and even the United States.

On Aug. 21, 1920, in the midst of Poland's attack on the struggling young Soviet republic, our Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, urged Poland to "abstain from any aggressions against Russia territorial integrity."

Colby upheld the American desire to see a "strong and united Russia," and urged Poland to remain within the [Curzon] boundary indicated by the Versailles peace conference.

So the "Atlantic Charter" and "the border issue" are only sticks with which to beat Soviet Russia. The worst reactionaries in this country and Britain are angry because once a strong and independent Poland arises, they will have lost their main wedge against United Nations unity.

Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

Disabled veterans are going to get a break in civil service jobs as a result of a Presidential order which virtually insures sufficient openings for all partly disabled ex-servicemen capable of doing any of the work handled by departments and bureaus.

All normal requirements of civil service were waived by the order. Three simple steps for employment were outlined. They are:

1—A vet is recommended for the job by the employing agency.

2—The Civil Service Commission decides that the vet has completed a training course enabling him to perform duties involved on the job.

3—The vet passes a non-competitive test prescribed by the commission.

The Federal government already insures re-employment for all civil service workers and it has waived many other technicalities in assisting vets in obtaining government jobs.

To facilitate the new civil service job program for vets, the commission is placing employment counselors in separation centers and hospitals from which members of the armed forces are discharged.

The granting of special benefits to disabled veterans in the United States goes all the way back to the time of the Continental Congress which on Aug. 25, 1776, passed a law promising half pay for life to disabled soldiers of the Revolution, despite the fact that the young government had no funds. Before then, the British Parliament, in its session of 1592-93, passed a law that "such as have since the 25th day of March, 1588, adventured their lives, lost their limbs or disabled their bodies, or shall hereafter adventure their lives, lose their limbs, or disable their bodies, in defense of and service of Her (Queen Elizabeth) Majesty and the State, should at their return be relieved and rewarded to the end that they may reap the fruit of their good deservings, and others may be encouraged to perform the like endeavors."

Scarcely a Congress of the United States has failed to pass some type of legislation benefitting vets.

The Veterans Administration has opened four offices in New York, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco to assist bankers and other lenders in the technicalities of handling guaranteed loans to vets. The offices have no contact with ex-soldiers. They distribute forms which require the information necessary for lenders to obtain the government's guarantee of 50 percent of loans up to \$2,000 for purchase of homes, farms and business by vets as provided under the GI Bill of Rights.

The Chamber of Commerce in Newburgh, N. Y., has queried each of its local 2,583 men and women in the armed service on what they want to do after the war. A cross-section of information based on replies indicates that 95 percent plan to return to their home-town. About 56 percent want to return to former occupations and 35 percent plan to continue interrupted education.

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Wines

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LOW DOWN

On Stuff They Had, Giants Came as Far as Possible

Nat Low

It would have been more dramatic an ending to the pro football season had the Giants beaten the Green Bay Packers yesterday to win the championship—and it would have given fans and writers something to talk about for quite a while.

But you can carry a Cinderella story only so far—even on the broad shoulders of Steve Owen, and every one with a pair of eyes could see that the Giants were not equal to the task of stopping the Packers yesterday at the Polo Grounds. That they were able to keep the score to 14-7 attests only to the value of what, for a better term, football men like to call the "old college try." If you're accustomed to reading books you know it as *esprit de corps*.

And that's what the Giants had a lot of. Too bad they didn't have some speedy flank runners or a passer who could stay in there longer than the aged Arnie Herber. True they had Ward Cuff—and if he isn't the best all-around back in football, pray tell, who is?—but even Cuff couldn't carry the entire load, especially after Bill Paschal re-injured his leg in the first running play of the second half and had to retire for the afternoon.

This game was won in the line—as most football games are—and this was almost as surprising a development as the Army-Navy contest when a supposedly invincible Navy forward wall had its collective teeth kicked out by their West Point friends.

If anything, Steve Owen can build a line. This year's was no exception and it carried the team over hump after hump. But the successive batterings the boys up front had to take getting into the play-off and payoff contest finally told. They were dog-tired when they started yesterday on the hard-as-rock frozen turf of the Polo Grounds and the Packers, after feeling out their foes, knew it, too.

It was a sorry sight, indeed, to see such stalwarts as Mel Hein, Len Younce, Charley Avedesian and Frank Cope pushed around like a bunch of college freshmen. But that's exactly what the Packers' 216-pound (average) line did.

The first score early in the second period was set up by two fast-opening plays that split the Giant line in two as a buzz saw splits a piece of lumber. Ted Fritsch and Lou Brock carried for 22 yards apiece and there was the ball on the Giant one-yard stripe. The suddenness of the plays and the comparative ease with which the Giant line suffered the cleavage was shocking.

Don Hutson played a unique role in the contest and it was a clever one indeed, figured out, no doubt, by Packer coach Curly Lambeau. The famed pass snatcher caught only two heaves all day. But he was a constant threat and his decoy act in the second period, which enabled Ted Fritsch to take a scoring pass from Irv Comp, was masterfully planned and brilliantly executed. On this play Hutson went down fast then suddenly cut to his right, bringing with him the three Giant safetymen. When the Giant defenders were well to the right Fritsch, who had been "sleeping" on the left side, went down swiftly, took the pass with ease and ambled over the goal line only a few yards distant.

The Giants finally got going in the second half and although they scored one touchdown on a long heave from Herber to Frank Liebel, and threatened afterwards, it was another case of too little and too late.

Disappointed as the Giants may be they will receive solace from the 46 percent cut of the vast receipts, and, frankly, how many of them even dreamed at the season's start that they would get a playoff cut?

And wasn't that a pretty sad evening for New York basketball Saturday at the Garden? Just in case you weren't there, Muhlenberg annihilated St. Francis (never exactly a power in met cage circles) 56-18 and City College lost to Arkansas, 59-47.

That St. Francis thing should be filed and forgotten as soon as possible for it was the worst mismatch in Garden basketball history. The Brooklyn Terriers went 14 minutes in the first half without scoring a point, and 19 minutes, 45 seconds before tallying from other than the foul line.

The Adventures of Richard

A Bike But No Kid

By Mike Singer

When the moving van backed up to the curb, the kids gathered around to see if there were any clues. When a baby carriage was carried out, No-Nose yelled: "They got a baby."

"Look for a baseball bat or something our age," Richard suggested.

The furniture, the rugs, the dishes, the carpets—all the household articles were moved and the kids were phlegmatic. Then Menash let out a scream. "Look," he shouted, "a bicycle." There it was in the van, a red and white two-wheeler.

The gang let out a cheer. The new tenant who was standing by the curb couldn't understand.

"Why the excitement?" she asked Flekel.

"You got a kid aintcha?" Flekel inquired.

"Why yes. A baby one year old," the lady replied.

"A baby!" No-Nose exclaimed in disgust.

"How can a baby ride a bicycle?" Flekel asked.

"Oh, the bicycle. My husband rides that," she answered.

The kids stood around for a few moments stunned.

"You sure you haven't got a boy our age?" No-Nose asked.

She laughed. "I'm positive."

"Ok, lady," Menash declared, "but you sure are wasting that bike." And the kids went off dejectedly.

Packers Beat Giants, 14-7, For 6th Pro Football Title

PACKERS
GIANTS

0 14 0 0-14
0 0 0 7-7

By PHIL GORDON

The Green Bay Packers won their sixth world's professional football championship yesterday at the Polo Grounds defeating the Giants 14-7 before a record breaking crowd of more than 46,000 fans.

The Packers won the way few people expected they would by forsaking their vaunted aerial attack featuring Don Hutson and pounding the strong Giant line to bits in the first half by savage plunges that sent a trio of hard-hitting backs, Ted Fritsch, Irv Comp and Joe Laws, roaring through the Giant forward wall time and again.

The ceaseless battering in the first period had its effects in the second quarter when the Packers scored two touchdowns in quick order to give them a 14-0 lead, more than enough to tide them over the rest of the game and the Giant counter-offensive which was mounted in the last period.

The Packers used their star pass catching end, Don Hutson, mostly as a decoy. They sent him down for passes only three times and he caught them all, although one was called back on a penalty. None of the passes figured in the scoring, but one of them started a Green Bay touchdown march.

Laws opened the second quarter by ducking through center for 17 yards after the Packers had taken a Giant punt on the New York 45-yard line. It was Fritsch's turn then and the fullback churned through the right side of the Giant line for 27 yards, stopping only a yard short of a touchdown.

The Giant line stiffened and Fritsch in two cracks and Laws in another lost two yards. But on fourth down Fritsch went through center for a touchdown and Hutson, the league's leading scorer, converted.

The Packers began their second scoring march just before the half ended. Comp started it with a 27-

yard pass to Hutson, who was downed on the Giants' 30-yard line. After Fritsch picked up three yards, through the line, he caught another 27-yard throw by Comp for a touchdown and Hutson again converted a minute and a half before the half ended.

A pass intercepted by Howie Livingston, the freshman star who led the league in that department, set up the lone Giant score. He intercepted Lou Brock's pass on the New York 45-yard line. An interference ruling on a pass play gave the Giants a first down on the Green Bay 42 and Herber, who used to throw the balls which Hutson caught before he retired and then came back to the Giants, then threw a 41 yard forward to Frank Liebel as the third quarter ended. Ward Cuff carried it over on the first play of the final period and Ken Strong converted.

There were no serious threats after that although the Giants filled the air with passes but it wasn't Herber's day against his former mates. Three of his throws were intercepted by Laws and others went wild when he had receivers in the open.

The game was marked by hard, charging line play with center

Hutson-Livingston Duel a Standoff

Howie Livingston, the speedy Giant backfield rookie who tied redoubtable Don Hutson, football's pass catcher, into knots the first time they met a month ago, had his second duel with the wonderful Packer end yesterday in the playoff game and when the contest was over the personal duel was considered a draw.

Hutson feinted behind Livingston twice in the first half to take a couple of twenty yards passes, but Livingston intercepted a Comp pass intended for Hutson in the fourth period which led to the only Giant touchdown of the game.

Charley Brock and tackles Paul Berezney and Buford Ray leading the Packer forwards. Mel Hein center, and Al Blozis, Giant tackle, stood out for the losers.

New receipt records for a playoff game were set by the 46,016 who saw the game at the Polo Grounds. The gross receipts were \$146,205.15, the net \$121,703.24. The players' pool also was the largest in play off history.

The winning Packers received \$41,896.61, which is expected to figure about \$1,500 for each member of the team, while the Giants received \$27,931.19, approximately \$900 per player.

The Giants were hampered by injuries to two of their key players—Len Calligaro, their blocking back who suffered a shoulder separation on the third play of the game and Bill Paschal, the league's leading ground gainer, who saw only limited service because of a sprained ankle. He hurt the ankle again in the third period and was sidelined for the rest of the game.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF-Road of Life
WOR-Prescott Robinson, News
WJZ-Breakfast With Breneman
WABC-Amanda-Sketch
WQXR-Alma Dettinger-Talk
11:15-WEAF-Rosemary-Sketch
WOR-Jimmie Fidler-Talk
WABC-Second Husband
WEAF-Star Playhouse
WJZ-Quilt Wizard
WJZ-News; Jack Berch, Songs
WABC-Bright Horizon
WQXR-Concert Music
11:45-WEAF-David Harum
WOR-What's Your Idea?
WABC-Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR-Lanny and Ginger, Songs
WQXR-News; Luncheon Music

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF-News Reports
WOR-News; Music
WJZ-Glamor Manor
WABC-News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF-Talk-Maggi McNeill
WABC-Big Sister
12:30-WEAF-U. S. Navy Band
WOR-News; Bundy's Album
WJZ-News; Fama-Home Makers
WABC-Helen Trent
12:45-WABC-Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF-Mary Margaret McBride
WOR-Roy Williams, Songs
WJZ-H. R. Baukhage, News
WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR-Terry's House Party
WJZ-Women's Exchange Show
WABC-Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR-Lopez Orchestra
WABC-Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF-Morgan Beatty, News
WOR-American Woman's Jury
WJZ-Galen Drake
WABC-The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF-The Guiding Light
WOR-Cedric Foster, News
WJZ-Walter Kiernan, News
WABC-Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF-Today's Children
WOR-Talk-Jane Cowl
WJZ-Galen Drake
WABC-Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF-Women in White
WOR-News; Detective Mysteries
WJZ-Ladies, Be Seated
WABC-Young Dr. Malone
WQXR-Gordon String Quartet
2:45-WEAF-Hymns of All Churches
WABC-Perry Mason
3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America
WOR-Martha Deane Program
WJZ-Jerry Cooper, Songs
WABC-Mary Martin
3:15-WEAF-Ma Perkins-Sketch
WJZ-Appointment With Life
WABC-Tens and Tim
WMCA-Talk-Ethel Colby
3:30-WEAF-Pepper Young
WOR-Rambling With Gambling
WABC-The High Places
WMCA-News; Waltz Music
3:45-WEAF-Right to Happiness
WJZ-Studio Music
WABC-Bob Trout, News
4:00-WEAF-Backstage Wife

RADIO

WMCA-570 Kc. WEAF-1230 Kc.
WEAF-690 Kc. WNEW-1130 Kc.
WOR-710 Kc. WLIR-1130 Kc.
WJZ-770 Kc. WHN-1850 Kc.
WNYC-1330 Kc. WOV-1230 Kc.
WABC-280 Kc. WBYN-1430 Kc.
WINS-1000 Kc. WQXR-1200 Kc.

WOR-News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ-Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC-Waves on Parade
WMCA-News; Western Songs
4:15-WEAF-Stella Dallas
WJZ-Men and Boy's Choir of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Flatbush
4:30-WEAF-Lorenzo Jones-Sketch
WOR-Food and Home Forum
WJZ-Christmas Stories
WABC-Recorded Music
4:45-WEAF-Young Widder Brown
WJZ-Hop Harrigan
WABC-Raymond Scott Show
4:55-WQXR-News Reports
5:00-WEAF-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Uncle Don
WJZ-Terry and the Pirates
WABC-Sing Along Club
WMCA-News; Milt Greene, Songs
WQXR-Today's Romantics
5:15-WEAF-Portia Faces Life
WOR-Chick Carter
WJZ-Dick Tracy
WABC-Romance of Evelyn Winters
WMCA-Recorded Music
WQXR-E. M. Sternberger, News
5:25-WQXR-News Reports
5:30-WEAF-Just Plain Bill
WOR-Superman
WJZ-Jack Armstrong
WABC-Terry Allen, Songs
WMCA-News Reports
WQXR-MacDowell Memorial Show
5:45-WEAF-Front Page Farrell
WOR-Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ-Captain Midnight
WABC-Wilderness Road
WMCA-Jerry Baker, Songs

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF-News Reports
WOR-Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ-John B. Kennedy, News
WABC-Quincy Howe, News
WMCA-News; Help Wanted Ads
6:15-WEAF-Concert Music
WOR-Ramona, Songs
WJZ-Ethel and Albert
WABC-Lyn Murray Orchestra
WMCA-Movie; Talk; Music
6:30-WOR-Frank Singiser, News
WJZ-Whose War? Sports Talk
WABC-Billy Moore, Songs
WMCA-Leon Pearson, Comments
6:40-WEAF-Sports-Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF-Lowell Thomas
WOR-Sports-Stan Lomax
WJZ-Henry J. Taylor, News
WABC-The World Today-News
6:55-WABC-Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF-Supper Club, Variety
WJZ-Horace Heidt Orchestra
WABC-I Love a Mystery
WQXR-Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF-John W. Vandercook, News

WOR-The Answer Man
WABC-Hollywood-Hedda Hopper
WMCA-Five-Star Final
WQXR-Opera Music
7:30-WEAF-Roth Orchestra; Chorus
WOR-Bulldog Drummond
WJZ-Lone Ranger
WABC-Bob Hawk Quiz Show
WMCA-Johannes Steel, News
7:45-WEAF-H. V. Kaitenborn, News
WMCA-Dean Martin, Songs
8:00-WEAF-Cavalade of America
WOR-Cecil Brown, News
WJZ-From Overseas-Ted Malone
WABC-Vox Pop Interviews
8:15-WOR-Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ-Luna and Abner
8:30-WEAF-Richard Crooks, Tenor
WOR-Sherlock Holmes
WJZ-Blind Date
WABC-Frank Sinatra Show
8:55-WABC-Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF-Robert Casadesu, Piano
WOR-Gabriel Heister, News
WJZ-Counter-Spy-Play
WABC-Radio Theater
WQXR-Worldwide News
9:15-WOR-Real Stories
WMCA-Norman Jay, Comments
WQXR-Musical Memory Game
9:30-WEAF-Information Please
WOR-Music of Worship
WJZ-Spotlight Band
WMCA-They Live in Brooklyn
WQXR-Cavalade of Music
9:55-WJZ-Short Story
WQXR-News; Music
10:00-WEAF-Josephine Antoine, Soprano
WOR-Henry Gladstone, News
WJZ-Raymond Gram Spring
WABC-Screen Guild Play
WMCA-News; Amateur Hour
10:15-WOR-Paul Schubert, News
WJZ-Bob and Lena, Songs
10:30-WEAF-Dr. I. Q.-Quiz
WOR-The Symphonette
WJZ-Hollywood Show Time
WABC-Johnny Morgan Show
WQXR-Randolph Singers
10:50-WQXR-News; Just Music
11:00-WEAF-WOR-News; Music
WJZ, WABC-News; Music
WMCA-News; Talks; Music
11:05-WJZ-William S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF-Royal Air Force Band
12:00-WEAF, WMCA-News; Music
WJZ, WABC-News; Music

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Film Front

'Times' Critic Replies
On King Vidor Film

by David Platt

Here's a letter from Bosley Crowther, film critic of the New York Times relative to An American Romance. This is the last round on this issue. We've had our say. King Vidor

has had his. Crowther's opinion follows. Now it's up to you who have seen the film to speak up. Who comes closer to the truth about An American Romance? Crowther, who says it glorifies "an old-fashioned, romantic reactionary who never does, concede an equal place to labor in industry, even though he does go back to work 'for the duration.'" Or Platt, Foster (New Masses), and McManus (PM) who say it's a magnificent pro-union documentary of America's industrial strength despite its Horatio Alger story of the rise of a Slav immigrant steel worker to fame and fortune. Crowther writes:



Dear Dave Platt:

Thank you so much for letting me see this letter from King Vidor and also your review of his picture which I unfortunately missed.

As it stands, I am not surprised that Mr. Vidor professes not to comprehend my review. I don't think he comprehended what he was doing—or, at least, what he had an opportunity to do. Yes, he showed us vivid color pictures of ore mines and steel mills and assembly lines, but he failed completely—in my estimation—to conceive dramatically the great impulse of human energy that drives these objective things.

In other words, all he showed us was a rather obvious rags-to-riches here taking what amounted pictorially to a travelogue excursion through the steel industry and having such romantic and comic experiences as are conceived in Hollywood. There was no conception of workers in mass—except for that very polite meeting of delegates and management in the ultra-elegant board room; no sense of the worker's pride in his industry; no exalting realization of the working man as the very bone and muscle of American industrial strength.

Indeed, I was much surprised that you applauded what seemed to me a very obvious elevation of an old-fashioned, romantic reactionary who never does concede an equal place to labor in industry, even though he does go back to work 'for the duration.' Sympathy has been created for this character (at least, it is intended to be). And so, even after the worker's delegation has won its point, the implication is that this old hard-shell is fundamentally in the American tradition—in the tradition of the individual fighting his own battles and making his own pile. I could not feel that there was any genuine comprehension or sympathy towards the point of view and problems of labor—in this film.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Bosley Crowther.

Portrait of Democracy

A film portrait of living democracy at work in America is the project undertaken by more than fifty members of the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization who are preparing eighteen motion pictures for release by the Overseas Motion Picture Bureau of the Office of War Information.

Working on assignments in connection with this project are 18 writers and 36 advisors, including screen, radio and fiction writers, musicians and educators.

Among the film assignments are: Chicago—being written by George Corey with an advisory board consisting of Jo Swerling, Ken Englund and Theodore Strauss. This will show the interdependence between the city and the farm; how the worker in the city and the farmer in the country cooperate with each other in order to achieve a better way of life for themselves. "Round the Dial"—being written by Bernard Schoenfeld and Ronald MacDougall, advised by Milton Merlin and Sam Moore. This film will show that in a democracy the citizens have freedom of choice in their radio programs.

Day of Victory—being written by Frank Partos and William Kozlenko, advised by Allan Scott. This film will be released when Germany has been defeated. It will open with shots of the United Nations celebrating the victory and then will tell the world that only one-half the global war is over. Emphasis will be placed on the war with Japan and finally, the point will be made that even when Japan is defeated, the global war will not be over until the final battle is won—the battle of the peace.

Untitled—This is the picture version of the famous anti-Fascist radio play by Norman Corwin. It is being written by Leonardo Berco-vici, advised by Howard Koch, John Howard Lawson and Sidney Buchman. This picture will be produced at Columbia Pictures with Charles Vidor directing.

Housewife—being written by Louella MacFarlane, advised by Melvin Levy, Vera Caspary and Paul Jarrico. This story will depict the American housewife, not only raising her family, but participating in

the life of her community. It will show that, on the whole, the problems of any single housewife are the concern of all the citizens and that her own family derives concrete benefits from her participation as a citizen.

Railroad—being written by Hal Smith, advised by Franklin Pearing and Melvin Levy. Through the story of the last run of a railroad engineer, the film will show that in a democracy men making decisions for themselves can overcome any obstacle.

Sports—being written by Louis Jacobs and Everett Freeman, to be directed by Edward Dmytryk. This film will show that sportsmanship and sports are indivisible in a democracy.

Medicine—by Guy Endore and Philip Stevenson. This film will show that disease any place in the world threatens the health of the rest of the world—the new small world demands a World War III on disease.

Stanley Theatre
Aids RWR Campaign

Miss Linda Rosenkrantz, 10 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosenkrantz of 95 Brandt Place, Bronx, was the first Stanley Theatre patron to donate an article of children's clothing in the Russian War Relief Campaign to aid the children of the USSR. The clothing donation project is city wide in scope, and has received the approbation of public officials including Mayor LaGuardia, Council President Newbold Morris, Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, and many others.

The drive will continue through Christmas, the management announced, with a free admission to The Rainbow for any patron donating an article of clothing.

'Little Women'
Charms at
City Center

Little Women

Marian DeForest's dramatization of the Louisa May Alcott novel, presented by Eddie Dowling and Gus Schirmer, Jr., at the N. Y. City Center, with Mary Welch, Margot Stevenson, Frances Reid, Susana Garnett, Herbert Berghof, John Ruth, Clark Williams, Velma Royton, Grace Mills, David Lewis, Harrison Dowd and Valerie Valaire; staged by Jessie Royce Landis.

If there are any young ladies in your family between the ages of five and fifteen, by all means take them with you to the revival of Little Women at the City Center Theatre.

The play by Mario de Forest lacks much of the honest pictorialization of family life in New England during the Civil War, which Louisa May Alcott's book has provided for millions of girls, and a few surreptitious boys, I suspect.

Miss Alcott's classic is an immensely interesting one in that it treats for the first time to my knowledge in a popular book, the struggle of a young woman to throw off the restrictions of the period and make a career in a "masculine field." It's not surprising when you remember that the author was the daughter of Bronson Alcott, the great Abolitionist minister of Concord and the father of progressive education.

Miss Alcott herself was Jo March, and was able to take a place in the world of letters only after a struggle for feminine recognition.

The play concerns itself only briefly with Jo's ambition to become a writer and her rebellion against the accepted feminine morality of the period. Instead it is made up of the everyday family problems of the Marches. With little dramatic form, it is a series of well-staged vignettes capturing much of the charm of the book without the human struggles of the characters. In the book, the March girls are full of very real weaknesses, but on the stage, they are all degrees of goodness and light.

The acting is uniformly good. The play is Jo's and Amy's, and both Mary Welch as the former and Susana Garnett as the latter acted with fine understanding and humor. The other two little women had less chance. Margot Stevenson was a gentle, ladylike Meg in contrast to Miss Welch's tomboyish Jo, and Frances Reid played her one good scene with nice pathos, although the part of Beth is a little hard to believe. The rest of the cast was well chosen, the total effect satisfying.

MARY MULLINS.

'Over 21'

Charles Vidor, who directed three of Columbia's top pictures during the past year, has been given another choice assignment. It is the company's Over 21, film version of the Ruth Gordon stage hit, which will star Irene Dunne, Alexander Knox and Charles Coburn.

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6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."
—ATKINSON, TimesLIFE WITH FATHER
with ARTHUR MARGETSON
and ANITA WESTMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE, 6'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinee WED. and SAT. at 2:40

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE

Staged by HARRARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
MAJESTIC THEATRE W. 44th St. CL. 5-6730
Evenings 8:30. Mat. WED. and SAT. 2:40
Perf. New Year's Eve and New Mat. Jan. 1



Natalia Alisova as Pusa the traitor and G. Klering as Capt. Kurt Werner, the ruthless Nazi killer in a scene from the Soviet film The Rainbow now in its ninth record-breaking week at the Stanley Theatre in New York.

Miller Thinks Pyle
Missed Real GI Joe

SITUATION NORMAL. Arthur Miller (Reynal & Hitchcock, \$2.80).

Reviewed by LEANE COTTEN

A Hollywood producer, annoyed, and a little hurt at the amused reception given every war picture by the soldiers, sent Arthur Miller on a tour of U.S. Army camps to get real,

that would make "G. I. Joe" THE picture the G. I.'s wouldn't laugh at.

Situation Normal is Miller's diary of the trip, his report to the producer. Miller has an eye for detail. He visited men on bivouac, in tanks, and watched their faces just before they made their first parachute jumps. I don't think he missed a trick, from the subtle moment when the civilian really becomes a soldier, to the awful moment when the uniform is packed away in moth balls, and the soldier is a veteran.

I needn't repeat any of these details. If your brother drives a tank, he may have told you of its claustrophobic atmosphere, but probably not as graphically as Arthur Miller writes. Your imagination has probably swung you about from a parachute, but you ask over and over, as Miller does, "Why do these men volunteer for this hazardous outfit?" You will also be interested in the cadreman, whose class resents being taught by a Negro.

Miller is dissatisfied with war reporting by men like Pyle, who write admirable camera-like reports with interest in the action as an incident, not in what caused it, or what reac-

tion is likely to result. He wants to make a movie which will show what happens to G. I. Joe's attitude, how he is changed and molded by the people he meets and the experiences he faces. For instance, he would portray his cab-driver friend malingering at his first army physical, forgetting his back-ache when he sees a young boy with a club foot pleading with the doctors for acceptance.

I think you will want to see "G. I. Joe" if it is written by Arthur Miller, and he follows his theme, "that you cannot make a true picture of this war until you make up your mind as to what this war is about."

Teachers Union

Musical Quiz

Louise Biancolli, music critic of the New York World Telegram, will preside as quiz-master at the Musical Quiz, open to the public, to be conducted by the Music Teachers Chapter of the Teachers Union on Friday evening, Dec. 22, at 8:30 p.m. at the Fifth Floor Lounge at 13 Astor Place, it was announced today.

Christmas music will be another feature of this open quiz.

MOTION PICTURES

FIRST
FILMS **Siege of Warsaw**

SEE RED ARMY'S GREAT OFFENSIVE TO DRIVE THE NAZIS FROM WARSAW. U.S.S.R. TROOPS IN PRAGA. STREET TO WARSAW. BROTHERS PRAGA'S PEOPLE WELCOME TROOPS.

Behind Nazi Lines

SEE NEW CAPTURED NAZI FILMS, JUST RECEIVED. TELL AMAZING STORY OF GERMANY TODAY.

EMBASSY NEWSREEL 42nd St. & Park Ave. (Airlines Term.)
46th St. & E'way—72nd St. & E'way
THEATRES 50th St. Radio City—Broad St. Newark

"Tremendous realism... POWERFUL"—N.Y. TIMES
7th RECORD-BREAKING WEEK! **The Rainbow** "★★★★—on epic"—NEWS
Released by ARTHUR
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st STS.
"A Prize Film"—PM

SONET UNION FILM CLASSIC CITY WALT DISNEY
45th St. 14th St. PARADE
GYPSESIES 60 MINUTES WITH HIS BELOVED CHARACTERS
FIRST FILMS RED ARMY SIEGE OF WARSAW

IRVING PLACE 14 St. & Union Sq. - GR. 5-8975
2nd BIG WEEK
MAURICE SCHWARTZ in
SHOLEM "TEVYA"
Plus "BIROBJAN"
(A Greater Promise)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
40th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:30 A.M.
N.G. M'S
"NATIONAL VELVET"
MICKEY ROONEY
DONALD CRISP • ELIZABETH TAYLOR
JACKIE JERKINS • REGINALD OWEN
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at 10:20, 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15
Stage Show at 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
126 East 14th Street
Last Day
"THE MASTER RACE"
—Also—
"HEAVENLY DAYS"
Starts Tomorrow!
"THE MERRY MONAHANS"
"ENTER ARSENE LUPIN"

BETTER, NOW THAT HE IS MINUS A BULLET. HE'LL BE FINE AGAIN IN NO TIME.

ER--DOCTOR GOORT--MIND IF I ASK YOU SOMETHING THAT'S PUZZLING ME?